Never Sheathe the Sword
Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's
Fight to the Last!

No. 16,069 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

CITATIONS ARE GRANTED TO 5 SUBMARINE UNITS FOR FEAT IN SOLOMONS

4 Contingents Sank Carrier Wasp and Damaged Two Others

HIT 2 CAPITAL SHIPS

Other Force Attained Great Results in Attack on Lunga Anchorage

To the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor has been brought the fact that citations were granted by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet on September 15 to four submarine units which served brilliantly in waters southeast and around the Solomons between August 7 and October 27, last year, and to the submarine unit which attacked the Lunga anchorage and scored tremendous results in the period between November 7 and December 14, last year, it was announced by the Navy Ministry at 3 p.m. on Saturday.

The No. X X Submarine Unit and three others operated in waters southeast and around the Solomons from August 7 to October 27, last year and during that time sank the American aircraft carrier Wasp, besides sinking or damaging two battleships and two other carriers. In addition, they took part in patrolling and in attacking enemy bases, thus contributing magnificently to the whole of the Japanese operations.

Ministry's Announcement

The Navy Ministry announcement was as follows:

"To the Submarine Units which operated in the South Pacific area during the period from August 7, 1942, to October 27, of the same year, and which sank the American aircraft carrier Wasp besides sinking and damaging battleships, aircraft carriers and others, in addition to patrolling and scouting in the area and attacking enemy bases, and to the Lunga Anchorage Attack Submarine Units, which took part in attacks on the enemy vessels in the Lunga anchorage in the period between November 7 and December 14 of the same year and scored great battle results, citations have been granted by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet and that fact has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

"Submarine Unit No. X X
„ „ No. X X
„ „ No. X X
„ „ No. X X

"During a period since August 7 up to October 27, 1942, in the Solomons area and the waters southeast of it, submarines of "I-go" No X X which had been operating there sank the United States aircraft carrier Wasp, wrecked two battleships and two aircraft carriers, sank a submarine and four transports. Besides obtaining these results, they carried out patrol, reconnaissance of enemy bases and attacks on enemy air bases, thereby rendering meritorious services contributory to the operations of the entire force.

"Wherefore, the citation is hereby issued.

September 15, 1943
Commander-in-Chief,
Combined Fleet."

CITATION

"Lunga Anchorage Attack Submarine Unit.

"During a period since November 7 until December 14, 1942 the above submarine unit participated in the attack on the enemy fleet at the Lunga anchorage in the Solomon Islands area with outstanding results, thereby manifesting the loyalty and valor of the Imperial Navy far and wide and uplifting the morale of the entire force to no little extent. I consider the services rendered by the unit most meritorious wherefore the citation is hereby issued.

September 15, 1943
Commander-in-Chief,
Combined Fleet."

Stahmer Sees Shigemitsu

German Ambassador to Tokyo H. G. Stahmer called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at the latter's official residence at 4:30 p.m. Saturday.

Exploits of Submarines In Solomons Waters Told

Destruction of Enemy Aircraft Carriers and Other Warships in Southern Regions by Our Undersea Craft Recounted

With the landing of the enemy forces on Guadalcanal Island on August 7, 1942, No. XX Submarine Unit, in conjunction with a second unit made successive attacks on enemy warships around Tulagi Island. Rallying around the Solomons group the submarine units further harassed the enemy fleet in the waters off Guadalcanal Island. Some of the underwater craft penetrated the Lunga anchorge and sank three enemy transports. The submarines were also engaged in reconnaissance work. On August 27 they sank one enemy submarine.

It was on August 31 that they damaged an aircraft carrier of the Saratoga type. Again on September 6 an aircraft carrier of the Enterprise class was hit by torpedoes from Japanese submarines.

The enemy aircraft carrier Wasp was sighted off a certain island on September 15 and was sunk. Our submarines went as far as Espirit Santo Island and supplied the connecting link between the Japanese bases on the Solomon Islands.

From the middle of October the submarine units menaced enemy battleships near the Solomons. On October 27 they challenged a foe battleship of the Colorado class. In both cases they scored several hits with torpedoes.

In this way our submarine units frustrated the plans of the enemy and largely contributed to the success of the Japanese operations.

The submarine unit charged with the task of attacking the harbor of Lunga went into action on November 7 last year and carried out daring attacks against the enemy naval and merchant vessels moored in the harbor in spite of the close watch kept by the enemy.

Two Japanese submarines, while patrolling the waters off the Solomons, attacked enemy destroyers and transports several of which were sunk.

These activities of the Japanese "iron whale" units reflect the traditional spirit of the Imperial Navy who believe in destroying the enemy on sight. The achievements of such units will live forever in the annals of naval warfare.

PHOTOGRAPHS BARE CALCUTTA DAMAGE

Results Bigger Than Previously Reported

Domei

RANGOON, December 18.—Four large enemy transports set afire, six vessels damaged by bomb hits, military establishments and storehouses burned, four buildings blasted, railway tracks destroyed in 12 places, numerous freight cars blown up, port and harbor facilities including the quayside blasted, large quantities of war material piled up on the docks set afire were some of the damages inflicted by the Imperial Army and Navy Air Forces which raided Calcutta on December 5, according to a study of the photographs taken at the time.

The films prove that the results scored are considerably greater than thought at the time. The photographs also show that of the six damaged enemy vessels one was of 9,000 tons, two 7,000 tons, two 6,500 tons, and one 6,000 tons.

F.D.R. SIGNS CHINESE BILL

Permits Entry of 105 Yearly in U.S. On Quota System

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—President Roosevelt signed the Andrews-Magnusson Bill repealing the Chinese Exclusion Act in order to rectify what Roosevelt described as a "historic mistake," according to a Washington dispatch.

The bill makes Chinese residents in the United States eligible for naturalization and permits the entry of 105 Chinese annually on the quota basis.

HONORS CONFERRED ON CIVIL OFFICIALS

Diet Members Also Decorated For Work in Connection With China Affair

The first conferment of honors on high civil officials and members of the Imperial Diet, given in the shape of decorations in connection with the China Affair, was announced by the Bureau of Decorations at 11 a.m. Saturday.

Those who are given such honors have been in the services of the Cabinet, Privy Council, Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Imperial Household Department, Home Ministry, Finance Ministry, Justice Ministry, Education Ministry, Communications Ministry, now defunct, Railway Ministry, also defunct, Welfare Ministry, the Board of Audit, the Secretariats of the House of Peers and House of Representatives, Taiwan and Chosen Governments-General, Kwantung Bureau, officials of the Chokunin Rank in the prefectural governments, parliamentary vice-ministers and councilors in various Ministries, and members of the House of Peers and House of Representatives.

Those who are awarded various decorations above the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun numbered 305, including Kyoichi Murakami, Chief Secretary of the Privy Council, who was decorated with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon, Akira Kazami, former Justice Minister, with the Second Class Order of the Double-Rayed Rising Sun, Imperial Household Vice-Minister Masao Otani with the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure, Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers, with the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure, Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, Vice-President of the same House, with the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure, Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the Second Class Order of the Double-Rayed Rising Sun, and many other noted Government officials and Diet members.

NAVAL FUNERAL IS HELD FOR TERAGAKI AND OTHERS

Rites Held in Yokosuka With Yoshida, Bereaved Family Members Present

A combined naval funeral for the late Rear-Admiral Keizo Teragaki, and XX loyal dead of the navy who were killed in action in the War of Greater East Asia was held Saturday beginning 10 a.m. at the Yokosuka Naval Station Assembly Hall.

With the attendance of members of the bereaved families, Admiral Zengo Yoshida, of the Supreme War Council on behalf of the Navy Minister, Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, and numerous others, solemn rites were held.

After the funeral the remains were carried by their respective bereaved family members and made a silent triumphant return to their homes.

Laurel to Fete Poor Kiddies

Domei

MANILA, December 16.—President Jose P. Laurel will be host to children of Manila's poor and indigent families as well as to patients at present confined in the city's convalescent homes at a Christmas party on December 23. It is understood that gifts in the form of toys, food and clothing will be distributed to the young guests.

WORRIES BESET FOE IN ATTACK AGAINST JAPAN

Flustered Anti-Axis Leaders Rush Around Trouble-Wracked India

AMERICA EXTENDS POWER

'New Road to Tokyo' Being Sought With Blood of Chungking Soldiers

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

RANGOON, December 16.—With reports that the Indian National Army under Subhas Chandra Bose is slated to begin its march into India, the joint military activity of America, Britain and Chungking has become more pronounced since the end of the rainy season.

A heavy traffic of anti-Axis leaders has been moving across India with the establishment of the headquarters for the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia, headed by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, the Cairo conference, and the meeting in Delhi between Mountbatten and General Douglas MacArthur, Commander of the anti Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific.

The anti-Axis leaders are trying to turn India into an anti-Axis fortress, compelling the unwilling Indians to contribute their share, thereby forcing them into an abyss of chaos, starvation, and crushing pressure.

Requisitions Rice

Controlled by the Anglo-American imperialists, the Delhi radio blasts false, exaggerated propaganda into the ears of the masses, while, in the meantime, the anti-Axis Powers are requisitioning rice for their armed forces at the sacrifices of the Indians who are dying from starvation.

Meanwhile, however, reports of the Indian National Army's progress are filtering in to the people and serving to propel the active underground movement of the progressives. The rebel forces in the army already number 100,000 and the army structure, supported only by money and force, is already shaking.

Among the most noticeable of recent developments is the plan to tighten the ties between the anti-Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific and in southeastern Asia. The meetings in Delhi between Mountbatten and Major-General Richard Sutherland, Chief of General Staff of the anti-Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific, and the parley between Mountbatten and MacArthur, indicate that the enemy's considering seriously its general counter-offensive operations. They also point out that some changes will be made in the scale of the operations.

The enemy forces have already announced officially that they have come in contact with the Japanese Forces in the Arakan area and in northern Burma. In addition to these overland counter-attacks, it is also a known fact that plans are being made to move into Burma from the sea. It can be said that the time is now ripe for Mountbatten to start some sort of action in collaboration with the anti-Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific.

It is clear that the extent of American military power in the anti-Axis forces in India has increased and that the American voice in India has grown tremendously, as was indicated at the time of the Arakan operations, this spring. It is also well known that the Chungking forces positioned in Assam are being equipped and trained by America but a notable new fact is that the world's longest regular air route has been established between America and India. The route starts from Ohio, crosses the Atlantic and then goes through the Mediterranean to Karachi, India, via Turkey. Eight days, it is said, are required to cover the course. America's secret plan to bring the millions of Indians under its control has now become more open.

Sent Into India

A fact to be noted next is that Chungking troops are being sent into India to reinforce the forces there. The enemy recently announced that about X X thousand Chungking troops had been flown into northern Assam via the Indo-Chungking air route and that they had been positioned for an advance over the so-called new Assam-Burma route after being trained and

(Continued on Page 2)

F.D.R. IS FACING SERIOUS CRISIS ON HOME FRONT

Political Upheaval Likely as Anti-New Dealers Growing In Influence

FACTIONAL CLASH INTENSE

Southern Democrats Joining Republicans to Strengthen Anti-Roosevelt Policy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—President Roosevelt is said to be facing a serious political crisis at home on account of the growing influence of the anti-New Dealers, according to reports received here from Washington.

President Roosevelt returned today from a five-week trip abroad in the course of which he attended the Cairo and Teheran conferences. He has come back to find the atmosphere at home far from congenial to the ease of his mind.

Su Tung-tzu, president of the Chungking Central News Agency, who had been dispatched to the United States to collect information on conditions in that country, reports as follows on the recent political situation in America:

"The New York World Telegram in its editorial entitled: 'President Returns to Find Political Situation Bad' points out that the world 'harmony' might have been the watchword at the Cairo and Teheran conferences, but if Mr. Roosevelt has returned thinking that he would find the political situation at home in a similar tone he is bound to receive a severe shock. The editorial enumerates in support of its contention the internal rupture of the Democratic Party, the local landslides in favor of the Republicans, the conspiracy of non-cooperation between the Senate and the House of Representatives against the Administration, inflational dangers, issue concerning the voting rights of soldiers, sailors and men and women in military and naval services for the presidential election, nation-wide discontent over the shortage of alcoholic drinks and the like.

View Seen Correct

"Although the World Telegram is known as a reactionary and anti-unionist paper, this view it expresses can be considered not far from the truth in view of the recent warnings sounded by leading members of the Administration. For instance, James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, criticized the tendency in the American political world, to point political pistols at the Government in order to satisfy the selfish cravings of an individual or faction.

"Charles Wilson, Assistant Director of the War Production Board, in a recent speech in Washington warned the business world of America as follows: 'It is apprehensible that a group of men representing special interests is active behind the scenes for the satisfaction of private greed apart from the main current of America's war efforts. Never since the Civil War has it been more essential for the nation to unite but nowhere can we see this vital unity. It is to be extremely regretted that there is a strong tendency to disseminate the seeds of hate, internal conflict and national disaster.

"Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, recently pointed out that there are persons who are making a seditious remark to the effect that the people of the United States are merely being made use of by Britain and the Soviet Union or are condemning the existing political system and thereby impeding American war efforts. Raymond Clapper, a commentator with a wide circle of readers, characterizes these statements on the part of American leaders as expressions of a deep concern over the existing conditions in the United States.

Drive Against New Deal

"In regard to the internal schism of the United States, the Leftist evening paper P.M. observes: 'The anti-New Dealers are trying to seize the reins of government from the New Dealers and big business and some newspapers are also taking part in the drive against the New Deal.' The magazine New Republic says: 'Those greedy Americans who are dissatisfied with the small profit they are able to secure under the present wartime controls are trying to boost inflation through Congress in order to seize more tre-

(Continued on Page 2)

NAVY AIR UNITS DESTROY OVER 70 FOE'S VESSELS IN NEW BRITAIN WATERS

Attempts by Enemy Planes To Bomb Marshalls Foiled

Japanese Blast 8 Craft When Foe Formations Try to Raid Maloelap and Wotje on December 15 and 16—One Destroyed Over Balik Papan

BITTER FIGHT SEEN IN SUBSIDY REPEAL

Byrnes Claims It Will Raise Cost of Living and Aggravate Inflation

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, December 15.—James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, attacking the passage of the Subsidy Repeal Act by the House of Representatives, warned the American people of the danger of inflation if Congress kills the subsidy bill, it was reported today from Washington.

Byrnes pointed out that if the Government stops its food subsidies the cost of production will inevitably rise, followed by an increase in commodity prices. "The price of bread and butter, meat, sugar and other daily necessities will rise," Byrnes warned, "and the people, especially those with fixed incomes, will have to undergo greater hardships." He also declared that the cost of living has already risen 26 per cent since the start of the war.

"The rising cost of living will result in a demand by organized labor in shipyards, munition plants and other industries, for increase in wages. If the War Labor Board permits this increase it will only benefit the union members, and will not compensate the millions of unorganized laborers whose incomes are beyond the control of the Board," Byrnes added.

Prices Will Skyrocket

Continuing he said that the Commodity Credit Corporation Bill will increase the cost of living. If it becomes law, he warned, food prices will immediately skyrocket and "this increase will only be the beginning."

On previous occasions President Roosevelt and the War Labor Board warned the nation that if the cost of living is not pegged at the present level it would be impossible to hold to the "little steel formula"—Roosevelt's anti-inflation measure to keep wages low,—or to deny general wage increase.

In this connection, Byrnes warned that a general wage increase in excess of the "little steel formula would raise the food prices still further. Moreover, Government expenditures will increase, he said, because it will have to pay more for its war contracts. Since December 7, 1941, Byrnes continued, the United States already issued $20,000,000,000 of Government bonds, and is now devoting more than 50 per cent of its national income to war-expenditures.

Furthermore, he told the American people that the cost of subsidies would be small compared to the increase in the Government's war debts, and pointed out that the swollen debt would be an additional burden for the soldiers in the future. To kill the food subsidies, Byrnes said, would only bring hardships to their families now.

Byrnes blamed the lack of firm support of the stabilization program and the inability of the Office of Economic Stabilization and the War Labor Board to hold the cost of living and wages to the level prevailing on October 2, 1942, as the cause for labor groups abolishing the "little steel formula." He said that the criticism of the workers was that Congress was not holding down the cost of living, consequently the laborers had to demand increase in excess of the "little steel formula."

Adopt Drastic Steps,

Byrnes, moreover, declared that although the steel workers asked for an 18-cent raise they did not threaten to strike, whereas other laborers adopted drastic steps.

Citing the case of coal miners, Byrnes revealed that the agreement between Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and the miners did not provide for a general increase, but

(Continued on Page 2)

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, December 18.—One enemy bomber was shot down, while four others were heavily damaged by our anti-aircraft batteries when a formation of approximately 20 PB2Y Consolidated scout bombers attempted to raid our positions on Maloelap Island in the Marshall group on the morning of December 15.

Again on the morning of December 16, a formation of approximately 20 B-24's attempted to raid Maloelap but were immediately repulsed by our naval interceptors, which shot down one enemy bomber and heavily damaged another.

Meanwhile, another enemy formation of eight large bombers on the dawn of December 16 attempted to raid Wotje Island, also of the Marshall group.

Our anti-aircraft batteries immediately opened up a fierce barrage, shooting down one enemy bomber and repulsing the remainder. Damage to our positions from these raids was neglible.

Repulsed Over Balik Papan

Domei

BALIK PAPAN, December 18.—Imperial Navy fighters repulsed a formation of United States planes consisting of B-24 and PB2Y bombers, which early on Thursday morning raided Balik Papan, destroying one enemy aircraft in an aerial combat.

No damage was sustained on our side.

Canton Raiders Repulsed

Domei

CANTON, December 17.—Japanese interceptors twice repulsed formations of several enemy planes belonging to the United States air force in China, which yesterday morning and afternoon, attempted to raid the Canton area.

The Japanese scored direct hits on two enemy planes, one of which fled emitting a trail of white smoke. No damage was caused by the enemy attacks.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT IN P.I. PROVINCE CLOSES

Three-Day Exposition in Aringay Demonstrates Enormous Economic Progress

Domei

MANILA, December 15.—One of the most successful agricultural, industrial and commercial expositions ever held in Aringay, La Union Province, closed yesterday with a grand parade commemorating the second month of Philippine independence. The exposition was held over a three-day period.

The exhibits demonstrated to attending crowds the amazing progress the province has made toward winning economic self-sufficiency in the Philippines.

Meanwhile, it was reported from Orani, Bataan, that Governor Simeon Salonga has organized Town Committees throughout the Province to take charge of the observance of Rizal Day on December 30.

It is understood that masses of floral offerings, and prayers, will feature the celebrations on Rizal Day, which has a special significance in the independent Philippines.

JOINT FUNERAL RITES HELD

Late Commander Nakajima and Others Honored at Saseho

The joint funeral service for late Commander Sakae Nakajima and others who paid the supreme sacrifice for the cause of the nation was solemnly observed on Friday morning at the Saseho Naval Station. The funeral was attended by Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Supreme War Councillor on behalf of the Navy Minister; Vice-Admiral Marquis Teruhisa Komatsu, Commander-in Chief of the Saseho Naval Station and many other military and civilian notables.

Transports and Landing Craft, Laden With Troops, Blasted

CRUISER IS WRECKED

31 Enemy Aircraft Downed, 18 At Rabaul; Fighting Going On Near Cape Merkus

One enemy cruiser and more than 70 transports and large landing vessels were sunk or destroyed by Imperial Naval Air Units in attacks on December 15, 16 and 17 on hostile convoys off Cape Merkus, New Britain Island, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Saturday.

Sunk were five transports, five large landing vessels and more than 50 other landing craft. The cruiser was heavily damaged and its sinking was believed certain, the communique said.

The heavy blow dealt to the enemy is at once seen from the communique which revealed that the majority of the transports and landing craft, fully laden with troops, were either sunk or damaged before the landing of the enemy forces in the vicinity of Cape Merkus.

Our aces also shot down 13 enemy planes in these attacks, the communique added.

Our losses in these operations were 10 planes not yet returned.

The communique said that furious fighting is now going on between the Japanese Garrison Forces and the enemy contingents which have been landing near Cape Merkus since December 15.

The communique issued follows:

"I. Attacking a part of the enemy forces which began landing in the vicinity of Cape Merkus on New Britain Island since December 15 our Garrison Forces are now engaged in severe fighting.

"II. Discovering an enemy convoy which was nearing Cape Merkus at dawn on December 15, Imperial Naval Air Units intercepted it in the waters off Cape Merkus and obtained the following war results after repeated heavy attacks:

"A. The first attack (early on the morning of December 15)

"1. Loss dealt to the enemy:
Sunk: One large transport. Three small transports. More than 30 landing vessels.
Damaged: One large cruiser (its sinking is almost certain.) One small transport (its sinking is almost certain.)

"The foregoing transports and landing vessels had been all sunk before the landing was effected and had been fully laden with troops.

"2. Loss on our side: Three planes not yet returned.

"B. The second attack (On the afternoon of December 16.)

"1. Loss dealt to the enemy:
Sunk: One large landing vessel. More than 20 landing vessels.
Damaged: Two special transports (set ablaze and heavily damaged.) One large landing vessel (set ablaze and heavily damaged.) Numerous landing vessels (set ablaze and heavily damaged.)
Shot down: Five planes.

"The foregoing transports and landing vessels had been all sunk or damaged before the landing was effected and had been fully laden with troops.

"2. Loss on our side: Three planes not yet returned.

"C. The third attack (early on the morning of December 17)

"1. Loss dealt the enemy:
Sunk: One small transport. One tug-boat. Four large landing vessels. Several landing vessels.
Damaged: Two small transports (set ablaze and heavily damaged.) One tug-boat (set ablaze and heavily damaged.) Two large landing vessels (set ablaze and heavily damaged.)
Shot down: Eight planes.

"2. Loss on our side: Four planes not yet returned.

"On December 16 a night attack was also carried out, causing a considerable damage, but it was not ascertained due to the darkness.

"III. Imperial Naval Air Units intercepted about 40 enemy planes, which came attacking Rabaul early on the morning of December 17, and shot down 18 of them.

"Loss on our side: Two planes not yet returned."

POOR SHOWING MADE BY ENEMY IN ITALY

Strong Reich Defense Stems March to Rome; Fascist Army To Up Axis' Might

By Our Foreign Editor

In spite of the fact that the anti-Axis armies have been constantly reiterating their determination to make a general attack on the Italian front, they have been obstructed at the Eastern and Western Fronts by the defensive military operations of the elastic German forces. As the result of this powerful German defense, the war situation at the Italian front has remained practically deadlocked.

The Fifth American Army at the Western Front, which seeks to march to Rome by way of Mignano and Cassino, has been growing distinctly weaker since December 7 following the heavy losses inflicted by the German army. The Eighth British Army at the Western Front is determined to march to Pescara by way of Lanciano, Orsogna and the Moro River, and the tank corps under Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery, which is trying to advance northward along the coasts of the Adriatic Sea, is fighting a desperate battle in an effort to gain the bridgehead on the bank of the Moro River. However, none of them have been able to make much headway. Nor could the anti-Axis air forces accomplish much in their activities. During the past ten days, the anti-Axis forces have not advanced more than an average of one mile a day.

On December 8, the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa published the extent of damage the British and American armies sustained since they landed on the Italian mainland as 16,800 men, of whom 5,023 were killed and the rest wounded and missing. It goes without saying that the figures represent only a part of the entire loss the enemies suffered, for it is the Anglo-American method to release unfavorable news of this kind little by little to avoid public criticism.

Try as they may to underestimate the extent of their losses, the fact stands out that they have repeatedly suffered large casualties by German attacks. And the fact that they are making immense sacrifices and that the distance to Rome is all too far from the bases of their military operation have become a subject of serious criticism in both Britain and the United States. In the face of these facts, the steady growth of the new born Fascist Republican Government is bound to have an important bearing upon the situation in Italy in particular and Europe in general.

Premier Benito Mussolini at the head of the new Republic made an inspiring speech on December 11 in commmoration of the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Military Agreement signed by Japan, Germany and Italy. The Duce emphasized the Italian determination to carry on the war to the finish on the basis of the alliance. He declared that the shameful treachery of Marshal Pietro Badoglio and his faction will not affect the political position of the Fascist political power, and also that when the Fascist army is solidly organized and reappears on the war front, it will cooperate with her Allies. The time will come, he stated, when the Fascist army, which has undergone a spiritual rebirth, undertakes a great counterdrive against the enemies and wipes off the page from the Italian history Badoglio's shameful treachery as well as the unconditional surrender to the enemies. By this speech, he clarified to the world of his determination and powerful will to fight on to the bitter end.

Ever since September 12, when Premier Mussolini was rescued from captivity by the heroic action of the German army and issued a declaration of five articles for the restoration of the Fascist Party, the construction of the Fascist political power has been making rapid progress in perfecting its political and military organizations. Just as Il Duce declared in the latter part of October that "the new spirit of our fatherland will manifest itself first in the make-up of the army," the organization of the Volunteer National Defense corps, Volunteer Labor Corps and the Black Shirts Corps have already become a thing of reality. With the advent of December, the newly organized artillery corps of the army under the Fascist Republican Government is already seeing action in the Southern Front.

When compared with Badoglio's political power, which dispatched to the front a small body of soldiers who are reluctant to fight, the reorganized Italian army under Premier Mussolini is bound to have an important effect upon the war situation in the future and with the reaffirmation of military cooperation with its Allies, it will fight on with a renewed vigor to the final victory.

Animosity Rife in Anti-Axis Army, Captured Indian Soldier Reveals

Avers Americans Most Hated by British, Chungking Troops for Arrogance, Picking Up Fights, Drunkenness and Assaulting Native Women

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 16.—Mutual contempt, smouldering dissatisfaction, and bitter hate for one another among the American, British, Indian and Chungking troops in the Indo-Burmese border area are some of the things hindering the smooth activity of the anti-Axis forces in India, according to an Indian prisoner recently captured.

The prisoner, who was captured by a Japanese patrol officer in the jungle, disclosed that the Americans were the most generally hated, pointing out that they annoyed native inhabitant women, drank heavily and picked fights, and that they stood out in all around arrogance.

"I was captured by a Japanese patrol officer while on a patrol in the jungle. At that time, I experienced the full fury of Japanese hand-to-hand fighting, of which I had heard before. The terror of that experience has not left me yet. The Japanese superiority in close quarter fighting is probably based on their astounding courage and their bayoneting ability, estimated to be the world's highest," the prisoner said.

"We were frozen with surprise and terror when we suddenly met a Japanese patrol officer in the jungle. In the next moment, several Japanese soldiers moved on us, calm as water and with machine-like swiftness, and knocked us over with their bayonets without giving us time even to lift our revolvers. We were like sheep assaulted by a tiger. They dealt with us easily and without effort.

"There are American, British, and Chungking troops among the anti-Axis forces in the border area. There is no end to fights and feuds and the trouble in positioning even just one unit is far beyond imagination. It is being joked that the Japanese will probably win before the anti-Axis forces quit fighting among themselves. These generally hated among the officers and men are the Americans.

"The lowest of the American troops get a salary of 400 rupees a month. They don't treat the Indian troops like human beings. They annoy native inhabitant women, drink heavily and pick fights with everybody. On top of that they have extremely luxurious things, some of them have Japanese-made silk scarves.

"They don't get along with the British either. To get even for the contemptuous treatment they get from the Americans and British, the Chungking troops pick fights with the Indians and look down on them. For that reason they don't get along with the Indians either.

"The Indian troops are given only two meals a day, consisting chiefly of rice and beans. They are given meat and vegetables only once or twice a month. There is widespread dissatisfaction over this miserable treatment. It is natural that desertion cases are occurring all the time."

Worries Beset Foe in Attack Against Japan

(Continued From Page 1)

equipped by American officers.

In recent days the enemy has been working to reinforce this force still more. The transferred Chungking troops have been pushed to the front in order to open "the new road to Tokyo, the Assam-Burma road," and are about to be sacrificed to a plan which, in reality is completely a dream.

Details of the new Assam-Burma route are not clear but it is believed to be an old caravan route and a donkey road built in northern Burma by the British aggressors of Yunnan. It is beyond doubt that the hope for the reopening of this fantastic road will be smashed and that not one enemy soldier will be able to cross the Nu River.

Recent reports from eastern India disclose that African Negro troops have arrived and that importance is being attached to the Gurkha troops. How much stress the enemy is placing on the Gurkhas can be seen in the fact that General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief in India and Britain, recently inspected Punjab and following him Field-Marshal Viscount Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India, toured the north-west frontier region.

These facts show how frantically the enemy leaders are working to concentrate as many of the savage and courageous people of the Himalaya border region as they can.

Desertion cases are continually occurring in the Indian Army with the troops abandoning their arms in order to go back to the farms because farm product prices have risen. In addition, insubordination, burglary, and bribery are rampant and the American and British officers are experiencing the greatest of difficulties in handling these cases. It is also known that severe pressure is being applied to the political factions inside the country, especially on the progressives.

With the political season approaching, the All-India Andhra Mahasabha Party, the All-India Muslim League, and the Hindu Mahasabha Party are scheduled to meet. Among them, the influential Muslim League continues to act with the aim to move closer to the British. Observers believe that it may possible start a movement for the formation of a coalition cabinet and for this purpose will apparently call upon the Hindu Mahasabha Party. It was also this party which agreed with the proposal presented by the Progressive party to accept the Cripps' proposal after amending it, and had three of its members join the committee, during a recent session of the legislature.

Declaration Due

With rumors flying about of the effect that the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha Party will come closer to each other, it is expected that some declaration will be made. The Hindu Mahasabha Party is believed to be pro-British due to the fact that its president expressed his intention to resign as a result of the Jinnah injury case, but it is thought that it will not necessarily move closer to the Muslim League. There are other movements also, but they are all going on under the surface. Wavell has made no political move, probably believing that the time is still too early. However, the underground movement of the progressives is spreading throughout the country.

The horrible famine, on the other hand, is still raging. Though America and Britain took some relief measures, they were small scaled and brought no effective results. Food prices are seven times higher than they used to be, prices of ordinary commodities five times, and illegal prices are quoted everywhere. Fuel is so short that coal robberies are raging. The fuel lack has caused stoppages at factories, strikes, and extreme difficulties in transportation, all of which serve to worsen the food shortage and boost prices still higher.

Some time past, Leopold S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, exaggeratedly announced that 200,000,000 Indians a day were being given food by the Indian Government, but such reports can no longer be made. Only passive announcements that wheat ships have come in from Australia, or that the armed forces are cooperating, are being made in a desperate attempt to fool the people.

In any case, it is apparent that the attempt to turn India into an anti-Axis fortress is in complete opposition to the demands of the Indians. In addition, the anti-Axis Powers, who lack solidarity, are faced with tremendous obstacles in their vaunted counter-offensive, the fate of which can be gauged by the above-mentioned facts.

ROOSEVELT BRAGS AT MEET

Avers Plans Made to Defeat Reich; To Broadcast on Dec. 24

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—Back in Washington and replying to questions at a press conference as to whether it was "the feeling at Teheran that it would be possible to bring about the military defeat of Germany next year," President Roosevelt declared that he was not setting any dates but that he, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Soviet Premier Josef Stalin were working for the defeat of Germany as fast as could be accomplished, according to a dispatch from Washington.

Roosevelt said that he was making a radio address at 3 p.m. (Eastern War Time) on the day before Christmas directed primarily at American men and women in the armed forces throughout the world.

Bitter Fight Seen In Subsidy Repeal

(Continued From Page 1)

that it provided for an additional 15 minutes of work and an increase of only half a cent for overtime work. The lesson to be learned from this, he said, is that the Government should hold the line more firmly.

In conclusion Byrnes appealed to the people and called upon them to support the movement to kill the Subsidy Repeal Act so as to prevent inflation by keeping the cost of living at a reasonable level.

EDUCATION MINISTRY ISSUES TEXT BOOKS

Ethics and Japanese History In Relation to World Enlarged Upon

The compilation of two text books on ethics and history has been completed by the Text Book Investigation Committee of the Education Ministry, for the use of middle schools. The new text books have been compiled under the governmental educational policy of shortening the number of schooling years.

The contents of the text book on ethics greatly differ from those of the text book previously used in boys' middle schools. For the purpose of incorporating ethics with the history of Japan, the teachings of well known loyalists such as the Jinko Shotoki (Correct Genealogy of Divine Emperors) written by Kitabatake Chikafusa; the Sacred Teachings of Yamaga Soko, Dialogue by Nakae Toju; Primary Instructions by Kaibara Ekiken, and the Seven Principles of the Martial Spirit by Yoshida Shoin are included.

Illustrating the meritorious services rendered by men of earlier days, the biographies of Hashimoto Sanae, ardent loyalist at the time of the Meiji Restoration, Rai Sanyo, noted historian; Ninomiya Sontoku, pioneer economist, Sugita Gempaku, noted physician during the latter part of the Tokugawa period; Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, late Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet; late Lieutenant-Colonel Yuzo Fuji, an ace Army pilot; Dr. Michitoshi Ichihara who died in an accident while carrying out research work on tanks are included.

The text book on history elucidates the fundamental character of the Japanese Empire, the development of Japan and Japan's mission in the world. The history of Asia which placed importance on China was replaced by a new one which starts with the ancient history of Southwest Asia. Aiming at disclosing the true nature of European nations, the development of those countries and the tyrannical colonial policy of the Anglo-Americans are minutely recorded. The influence of Asiatic peoples on Europe in the Middle Ages will also appear in the text-book.

The development of the Orient as compared with the Occident is clearly stated, so that the new text book fulfills the mission of acquainting school boys with the history of the world in relation to the history of Japan.

F.D.R. Is Facing Serious Crisis On Home Front

(Continued From Page 1)

phies and to cause political embarrassment to the Roosevelt Administration.'

"Samuel Crafton, a commentator of the New York Post, is of the same opinion and asserts that the anti-New Dealers in both the Senate and House of Representatives have declared war on President Roosevelt. He points out in detail the thorough-going policy of opposition to the New Deal these men are pursuing, after liquidating their former attitude of impartiality.

"Factional conflict between the Democratic and Republican Parties and other political groups are quite intense in America. Particularly in the House of Representatives, the advance of the Republicans as a result of resignations, deaths and landslides in the by-elections have reduced the Democrats, who at least in appearance, form the Government party, to a majority by only one member.

"Also in the recent governors' elections, 25 out of 48 states have been placed under Republican governors. Similarly in the Senate, the senators from the southern states have tended to secede from the Democratic Party. Senator Joseph Guffey, Democrat, from Pennsylvania, has complained that the Army and Navy Franchise Bill had been defeated by an 'unholy alliance' of the southern Democrats and Republicans.

Greater Fission Likely

"According to the New Republic, the fission in the Democratic Party is not likely to come into the open at once but there can be no doubt that the southern Democrats would more and more strengthen their anti-Rooseveltian policy hereafter, as a result of which Roosevelt would be compelled to give way more and more to the reactionary elements in foreign policy and war measures.

"In view of these circumstances, the New Republic says: 'The forces ruling Congress at present are the southern Democrats and the Republicans. Roosevelt's efforts will thus be concentrated on one point of placating Congress by some means so that he may secure Congressional support for his war policy.'

"Criticizing this tendency to political schism on the American home front, some commentators are denouncing the irresponsibility of Congress, while others are condemning the political tag between the Government and Congress. As Raymond Clapper says, there can be no doubt that the United States has been placed under the control of the Rightists and opposition to the Roosevelt regime will grow more and more alarming.

"As 'a general counter-offensive to recover sanity' is being conducted also on the home front, perhaps some semblance of stability may be restored, but America now faces an urgent need of unifying its home front and adjusting the aims of the labor class and farmers and big business to those of the Administration."

Calm Prevails on Timor Island Despite Enemy's Guerilla Raids

Defense Setup Functions Perfectly With Voluntary Cooperation of Islanders Who Regard Japanese Soldiers as Their True Friends

By a Member of the Army Press Corps

TIMOR ISLAND, December 15.—Timor Island of late has been the target of sporadic guerilla air-raids but the enemy has met with complete failure against the iron bastions of our defense. Moreover, the indiscriminate enemy raids have failed to ruffle the calm of the native inhabitants who are absolutely loyal to the Japanese Forces stationed on that island.

These people are actively collaborating with Japanese armed forces in maintaining peace and order on the island and some have been enrolled into the police force organized by the Japanese Garrison Forces.

Thus, great work is being done with the islanders and the Imperial Forces are cooperating with each other for the common good. Proof of this is not far to seek. In fact, the following remarks made often by native inhabitants provide all that is necessary in this regard:

Are Like Brothers

"The Japanese troops are like brothers to us for they share our food and live as we do. We would not hesitate to die together with them in battle if occasion should ever arise."

The cooperation of the islanders with the Imperial Forces is voluntary and wholehearted; they do not allow considerations of monetary renumeration to stand in the way of making themselves helpful to the Japanese.

There is a youngster by the name of Pahakupao among the islanders who help to maintain order in the island. This youth is so conscientious that he hates to take a holiday. "I am a Japanese soldier," he said to a man who wondered why he, the youth, did not want a day off.

The youth added: "Like the Japanese soldiers with whom I work, the thought has never occurred to me to return home even for a while until the enemies, America and Britain, are crushed."

It is reported that the 500 Dutch and Portuguese nationals who fled to Australia from Timor island are at loggerheads with the Australian authorities. They are badly treated and live in shacks near Newcastle, north of Sydney.

Reject Aid Offer

The intense resentment felt by them over the attitude of the British and Australian authorities has found expression in the peremptory manner in which the Dutch nationals exiled in Australia have rejected, through the press, the proposals of the British and Australian authorities to raise funds for their relief.

A prisoner taken by the Imperial Forces has testified that there is no love lost between the American and Aussie troops in Australia. He declared that the behavior of the American officers and men in Australia is overbearing, and the Australian soldiers, as a whole, despise the Americans.

Above all, the prisoner expressed indignation over the fact that the Americans are behaving as if they were the saviors of Australia. They seem to forget, he said, that the Australians are making most of the sacrifices in America's vaunted counter-offensive against Japan.

The anti-American sentiment among the Australians is even worse than in April this year when United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox bragged that the Americans had come to the assistance of Australia because that country could not defend itself.

LABOR LACK IS CRIPPLING U.S. SHIPBUILDING PLANS

Maritime Commission Says Conscription Is Responsible For Crisis

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—Bitterly lamenting the shortage of workers in shipbuilding yards, the United States Maritime Commission today revealed that the dearth of manpower in American war industries has seriously affected shipbuilding activities, according to a Washington report.

"The acute shortage of manpower in the United States," the commission warned, "will grow more serious in the future. Shipbuilding companies must be supplied with more workers or the ship construction program will fail."

The Maritime Commission further emphasized that the revision in the recent conscription law has dealt a serious blow to war industries. "From the beginning of next year more men will be taken from shipbuilding yards to be enlisted in the army," the commission said. "Therefore, in the future, plans must be made to recruit workers from among women and men exempt from military service."

U.S: CONGRESS TO ADJOURN

Vital Work to Be Shelved for Year-End Holiday

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—Members of the United States Congress decided today to adjourn from the beginning of next week to January 4 for the Christmas and New Year holidays. With this adjournment, the bill for abolishing subsidies and the taxation increase bill, the two most important bills of the year, will be carried over to next year.

Concerning the bill for abolishing subsidies, the Government will have to suspend its subsidy policy at the end of the present year as the period of operation of the Commodity Credit Corporation that executes the subsidy policy of the Government expires on December 31.

PACIFIC WAR IS FREEING ASIATICS, STATES AQUINO

Speaker of P.I. Assembly Hits Greedy U.S., British Aims at Party Given by Murata

Domei

MANILA, December 17.—One of the most important achievements of the War of Greater East Asia is the freeing of Oriental peoples from the "degrading stigma of being considered a 'white man's burden'," Speaker Benigno S. Aguino declared last night in a speech at a reception for Filipino legislators, which was given by Shozo Murata, Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines.

Mr. Aquino said that since the termination of the First World War, Japan proposed the universal acceptance of the principle of complete equality among all races, but this was rejected partly due to the attitude of the United States.

Declaring that while it is lawful for the United States and Britain to establish their own spheres of influence in North and South America, the Balkans, Asia Minor and North Africa, Mr. Aquino asked, "Why should peoples of Asia be deprived of the right to group themselves in a homogeneous and compact bloc, to establish their own spheres of co-existence and co-prosperity for the mutual defense of their rights, for the reconquest of their illegally withheld liberties and for the promotion of their welfare and happiness?"

He added, "This war of the Pacific is a formidable conflict between two antagonistic tendencies; the tendency of the Asiatic peoples toward construction and perpetual existence of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and the Occidental tendency to frustrate its establishment in order that in that manner Western hegemony and tyranny over vast regions of the Orient be eternalized."

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RALLY HELD TO SPUR TOTAL WAR EFFORT

Inspiring Speeches Delivered Stressing Gravity of Moment At Hibiya Public Hall

For the purpose of further bolstering the fighting spirit of the 100,000,000 Japanese people, a grand rally was held at 1 p.m. Saturday at the Hibiya Public Hall under the sponsorship of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. Present were Yonezo Maeda, Director-General of the Association, Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives and many notables.

After inspiring addresses by Giju Manabe, member of the House of Representatives, and others, a resolution to the following effect was passed:

"The war is increasing in fury particularly in the Solomons and Gilbert Islands area. The Imperial Japanese Forces on many occasions dealt staggering blows to the enemy, scoring unparalleled victories. On this occasion we should like to express our most sincere gratitude to the officers and men of the armed forces and at the same time pay tribute to the souls of the fallen heroes.

"Despite their successive defeats, the enemy forces are tenaciously counter-attacking with the intention of breaking through Japan's outer defense line. It is ridiculous and absurd for the enemy to challenge the Japanese Forces which are entrenched in invincible positions. The 100,000,000 Japanese must further strengthen their confidence in final victory and, in accordance with the Joint Declaration issued at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, must be united to concentrate on the one mission of the prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia.

"The war has now entered the decisive stage, both Japan and the enemy staking their all on the titanic struggle. It goes without saying that no optimism should be entertained at this crucial juncture. The Japanese Forces on the firing front must be further augmented.

"With the war assuming such serious proportions, Japan is about to launch mass offensives against the enemy. We pledge to exert our utmost to double and treble Japan's fighting strength by sending more arms to the front. We will annihilate the enemy to the last man and bring about everlasting glory to the nation by completing the task of constructing foundations of a truly Greater East Asia."

ANNIVERSARY TO BE FETED OF CULTURE PACT SIGNING

Celebration Planned Here To Mark Conclusion of Agreement With Thailand

Celebrating the first anniversary of the signing of the Japan-Thailand Cultural Pact, the Society for International Cultural Relations together with the Japan-Thailand Society and the Japan-Thailand Cultural Hall will hold a "Evening of Memorial Celebration" at the Imperial Hotel at 7 p.m. on December 21.

Matsuzo Nagai, Director-in-Chief of the Society for International Cultural Relation, and Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, Thai Ambassador to Japan, will speak and this will be followed by music and dancing by artists of both countries. The gathering will also be attended by many influential men closely connected with Thailand.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

December 17

In the Straits of Kerch the coastal batteries of the German navy sank a Soviet speedboat and shot down one enemy bomber. Renewed Soviet attacks, supported by tanks and battleplanes, against the bridgehead of Kherson were warded off by German mountain troops with heavy losses to the enemy. Here 19 Soviet tanks were destroyed. In the Kirovograd area the Soviets yesterday made unsuccessful attacks with strong forces in numerous places. The German counter-thrusts gained further ground in embittered fighting. The enemy lost 33 tanks and 23 guns.

Between the Pripet and the Beresina numerous enemy attacks were frustrated. Strong Soviet attacks were repulsed and troop deployments and tank concentrations were dispersed.

West of Krichev the enemy unsuccessfully attacked under the cover of a smokescreen. In the area southwest and west of Nevel heavy defensive fighting was in progress all day long. Some 51 enemy tanks were destroyed within the sector of one army corps. The Soviets yesterday extended their attacks to the area west and northwest of Nevel.

Local attacks against a German salient in the area south of Leningrad were frustrated with heavy losses to the enemy.

On the southern Italian front the defensive fighting on both sides of Venafro continued. In the eastern sector the British forces, supported by tanks, heavy artillery and air formations, continued their attacks but made only insignificant gains. All enemy attempt at breaking through were frustrated. Numerous tanks were destroyed and 10 Anglo-American planes were brought down.

Enemy air formations entered the German Bight during daylight and dropped a large number of explosive and incendiary bombs on the residential quarters of several north-western towns. Heavy destruction was caused particularly in Bremen. Irreplaceable monuments of art were destroyed. In the evening Anglo-American bomber formations carried out another heavy attack against the Reich capital. Considerable damage was done. Despite the unfavorable weather conditions the German defenses destroyed 38 foe bombers.

Joint Funeral Set

A joint funeral service for the late Surgeon Lieutenant-General Misao Mizuno, the late Major-General Ichiya Fukuda and others will be held at 2 p.m. Monday at the Zojoji Temple, Shiba-ku, under the sponsorship of the Eastern Army Headquarters. Major-General Hideo Yamaji of the Military Recruitment Department of the Eastern Army Headquarters will act as chairman of the funeral committee.

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TOKUGAWA MANSION TO HOUSE ASIA HALL

Gymnasium, Wedding Room, Butokuden Headquarters, Japan Red Cross, Also Planned

The splendid mansion of the late Prince Iyesato Tokugawa in Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo Metropolis which the former Tokyo Prefectural Government had purchased for a Martial Arts Hall in commemoration of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire, is to be converted into the Greater East Asia Guest Hall, a gymnasium, training place, wedding hall, headquarters of the Butokuden, offices of the Japan Red Cross Society and the like.

The former Tokyo Prefectural Government had originally planned to build a Martial Arts Hall on the old site of the Aoyama Normal School but owing to the outbreak of the China Affair the late Prince Tokugawa's mansion was chosen instead in order to economize on material.

The People's Welfare Bureau of the Metropolitan Government were most careful in considering its proper use, unwilling to make any alterations which might mar the classic elegance of the buildings and were anxious to house such offices and halls as could be incorporated without any alteration. The result was the decision to accommodate the following halls and offices:

(1) A flag tower and an Imperial Palace obeisance ground. A 15 meter high tower for flying the flag is to be constructed at a suitable spot in the garden of the mansion and ground provided below where people may make obeisance in the direction of the Imperial Palace on ceremonial occasions.

(2) Greater East Asia Guest Hall (the main two storey occidental style building). The furniture is to be purchased from the Tokugawa household to make the hall as elegant as possible, befitting the purpose for which the building is to be put. Special attention is to be paid to the dining room and kitchen.

(3) Headquarters of the Butokukai and the Japan Red Cross Society Offices (separate occidental style building). The Japan Red Cross Society which is at present housed in the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Office and the Butokukai housed in the Welfare Ministry are to be moved to a separate building in the Tokugawa mansion.

(4) Greater East Asia Guest Hall (the main Japanese style building). The quintessence of Japanese architecture is embodied in this hall and guests from all parts of the common prosperity region are to be accorded the opportunity of viewing Japanese culture.

(5) Wedding Ceremonial Hall, Part of the main Japanese style building is to be provided with a nuptial altar thus relieving the congestion at the Metropolitan Wedding Hall.

(6) Training Hall. Part of a separate Japanese style building is to be devoted to meetings of district council leaders and other gatherings of the sort. A shrine is also provided in the hall.

(7) Archery Gallery. (A 40 tsubo wooden one-storey building). The gallery will have a room for the archery master and a waiting room.

(8) Martial Arts Hall. A 100 tsubo two storey wooden structure is to be built at a suitable time as a fencing academy. A Judo gymnasium and additions are to be made afterwards.

(9) A sumo ring. Part of the garden is to be laid out for sumo tournaments, with suitable offices and equipment.

YU EXHORTS STUDENTS

Attends Reception by East Asia Affairs Vice-Minister

Yu Hsi-chieh, Vice President of the Hsinmin Society of North China, who is now visiting Japan, on Friday morning invited some 50 Chinese students studying here and encouraged them. On the same morning he met the Japanese press in an interview.

In the afternoon he attended the reception tendered by Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kumaichi Yamamoto, at his official residence.

Nippon Tongue Popular

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 15.—Reflecting the widespread popularity of the Japanese language, over 2,000 people of Surabaya city alone sent in applications to take the official examination in Japanese proficiency which is being held today and tomorrow. One-third of the applicants are women, while persons above the age of 40 are also included. Municipal authorities were surprised to see many of the applications written in kanji.

Third Nationals Leading Happy Life in Hongkong

Indians Thrive in Business Field; No Unncessary Restrictions Imposed as Access to All Facilities Enjoyed; Spirit of Amity Prevails

By E. G. OGURA

(Special to the Nippon Times)

After the Japanese Forces had completed the occupation of Hongkong immediately following the surrender of the British garrison on December 25, 1941, the military administration which was established was faced with a number of problems, the solving of which demanded the exercise of judicious reasoning and far-sighted policy. The authorities, nevertheless, set about the task of restoring peace and order as expeditiously as was possible in the circumstances and the fact that peace and order and tranquillity reign today in Hongkong, taking into account the unusual world situation concomitant with the exigencies of war, shows to what an amazingly successful extent this policy has been followed.

The Japanese Forces under higher supervision immediately set about restoring order out of chaos. The segregation of those who were classified as enemy nationals from those whom the authorities permitted to remain at large was started, while the Chinese, who were immediately given to understand that they were accepted as brother in Japan's cause for freeing Asia from Anglo-American domination, were treated as a separate community. The title of third nationals was given to the other races who were excluded from internment as enemy aliens.

Order was soon restored and the daily life of the people, subjected as it was to wartime circumstances, began to move toward normalcy again.

Third nationals comprised a variety of races and nationalities. The Indians and Portuguese led in numbers and at present still head the list of third nationals in Hongkong. Amongst the others are Eurasians, Russians, Italians, French, Filipinos, Germans, Jews, Armenians, Turks, Arabs, Czechoslovakians, Spaniards, Egyptians, Greeks and Albanians.

Given Full Freedom

Almost immediately after, the Indians were accorded third national status and even the Indian fighting units, who had been interned were given the opportunity of earning their freedom provided they cooperated with the Japanese.

The Indian community as a whole responded to this generous gesture by organizing its own branch of the Independence Movement, a section of which catered for the wants of those who had been rendered destitute and homeless as a result of the hostilities. This welfare section of the League has functioned very well and efficiently in the matter of distributing food rations to the members of their community right up to the present when, with the inauguration of the Provisional Government of Free India in Shonan, the community has won higher recognition from the authorities and enjoys all privileges and rights as partners with Japan in her present mission.

The offer of freedom made to the Indian fighting units was quickly accepted in the spirit in which it was made. Since the enrolment of Indians all over East Asia for service with the Indian National Army, these men have been undergoing strict army training in order to fit them for service with the Army of Liberation when it commences its march on Delhi. These Indian troops have taken to their training with enthusiasm and their ranks have been swelled by enlistments from among the Indian youth in Hongkong. Indians also serve in the Police Force, while the community as a whole has continued their full cooperation with the authorities.

Indian business houses and shops have resumed their trades and the central districts of Hongkong and Kowloon today are lined with merchants who are doing good and profitable business in the silk and clothing business. Others have opened up offices for carrying out transactions with Japanese and Chinese firms and are enjoying almost prewar comforts.

The Portuguese community likewise organized themselves and set up their own relief organization for their nationals and, through the assistance and benevolence of the authorities, were provided with opportunities for obtaining regular supplies of rice, flour and other foodstuffs for their community.

Other third nationals followed suit and the authorities have always been ready to extend to them every help and assistance in enabling them to live their normal lives on which no restrictions have been imposed.

In the meantime, the authorities had not been idle in bringing about a state of normalcy in Hongkong. Everyone was given equal opportunities to find work. Those unable to find employment in the Government, pluckily started out on other vocations which presented chances of earning a living. New cafes and restaurants sprang into existence, a large majority of these owned and run by third nationals who soon showed their appreciation of the lenient and generous treatment afforded them by the authorities.

Publishes Newspapers

For their convenience, the Government permitted the publication of a newspaper in English, in addition to the Japanese and Chinese newspapers which find a good circulation in Hongkong. The Hongkong News, which was established as a weekly prior to the War and resumed publication as a daily paper a few days after the surrender of the British garrison, is eagerly read by all third nationals, most of whom by reason of their long residence in the former British colony, are proficient in English. The paper caters for all tastes and its unbiased and thoughtful views and news from reliable and accurate sources are greatly appreciated by an ever-increasing reading public.

There has been one aspect in connection with third nationals in Hongkong that might still be remedied. When representative Chinese Councils were formed to cooperate with the Government in the enforcement of law and order, it was felt by third nationals that they had been neglected and would have no source through which they could voice their feelings or desires to cooperate with the authorities. This was not entirely the fault of the authorities. It has often been suggested to third nationals in Hongkong that they should meet together and set up an organization for themselves through which they could gain the hearing of the authorities. The authorities, on the other hand, could hardly be expected to lead them in the adoption of such a measure, much as they would have welcomed it.

The need for such a step has, however, now passed. Third nationals will be the first to admit that they are today enjoying practically all the privileges enjoyed by the Chinese and Japanse nationals. No restriction or discrimination is permitted to interfere with any earnestly expressed desire of third nationals to cooperate with the authorities. Many of them—in fact a very large number, particularly of the feminine sex—are in employment in Government offices and in various other Japanese firms and business houses. Many of them are also working jointly in business with Chinese, while others have set up their own offices and continue to enjoy all privileges and rights of free and untrammeled movement and to earn an honest living.

The fear that some of them felt at the beginning that there would be no chance for them to find a living in Hongkong has been totally eliminated. That they, with others in Hongkong, are all going through times of stress and hardship, is not denied, but there is now a convincingly better cooperative spirit. The hardships are cheerfully borne and any grouses are always made in a humorous manner which keeps the whole atmosphere cheerful.

The Japanese civil population in Hongkong has played a fine part in strengthening these cordial relations. They have shown themselves ready to meet third nationals in every way—whether in the business or social field. There is a growing good comradeship springing up between all communities and there is also a better and growing amity between the various nationalities—a striking contrast to the racial prejudices and distinctions which were encouraged between all communities here during the British regime.

Friendliness Prevails

The extent of this good-fellowship and growing neighborliness among the third national communities in Hongkong can be witnessed in the many cosmopolitan gatherings seen daily in hotels and restaurants where the various nationalities mix every meal hour for cheerful conversations and discussions on the various topics of the day. Every latitude is afforded these people, both men and women, to seek their recreational hours how and when they want to provided they abide by the laws promulgated for the safety of the whole population and adhere to the regulations governing their conduct and occupations.

This increasing spirit of cheerfulness and amity between the third nationals and the Japanese and Chinese communities is reflected in the increasing attention which is being paid by the public as a whole to these people who are still unable to earn their daily livelihood. Under present wartime conditions this is an exigency that cannot entirely be obviated.

As far as the Chinese populace is concerned, the repatriation measures adopted by the authorities have resulted in a large number of these people being enabled to return to their villages in the interior. Third nationals on the other hand, have no chance of returning at present to their homes, particularly in the case of the Indians and other European races. True, the Portuguese community has been greatly reduced by the permission which was granted them to go to the Portuguese colony of Macao.

The Indian community, through the Independence League, has set up a Welfare Center and Farm for those of their community who lost their menfolk in the fighting. In a spacious block of flats, rooming accommodation is provided for the inmates, mostly women and children and old and infirm men. Each family also gets a monthly allowance which enables them to buy their own food and cook it for themselves. The Farm, which is attached to the Welfare Center, is run and cultivated by the inmates themselves. A variety of vegetables is grown here and the output is sold on the market, after setting aside a certain quantity for the use of the inmates.

The scheme is working well and with the farm being extended, those in charge hope to be able to realize quite a sufficient sum of money toward making the entire Center self-supporting. At present, of course, the Independence League, by means of donations from among its members, finances this relief work and those in a position to do so have made generous donations toward this worthy cause.

Smallest Communities

It is interesting to mention in this concluding paragraph that the smallest communities among the third nationals at present are the Greeks and Albanians, there being one each—both men! Taken all in all, however, the position of third nationals in Hongkong today is all that it can be expected to be under present circumstances.

There are growing signs of the way in which these peoples of various races and nationalities are showing their confidence in the authorities by the friendly and wholehearted spirit in which they are cooperating with them for the betterment of their own circumstances and for the well-being of Hongkong as a whole. They accept any new restrictions on daily necessities in cheerful and stoical manner and have quite settled down to accustom themselves to Japanese customs and ways of living. Many of them are already proficient in the Japanese language and, in keeping with the eagerness to learn Nippongo throughout the countries of East Asia, they are assiduously taking up the courses offered them in the various classes organized for this purpose.

It is in this spirit that they await the complete fulfilment and realization of the establishment of Greater East Asia which will enable Hongkong, too, with its cosmopolitan population, to play its full part.

A Review of Press Opinions

(Continued From 4)

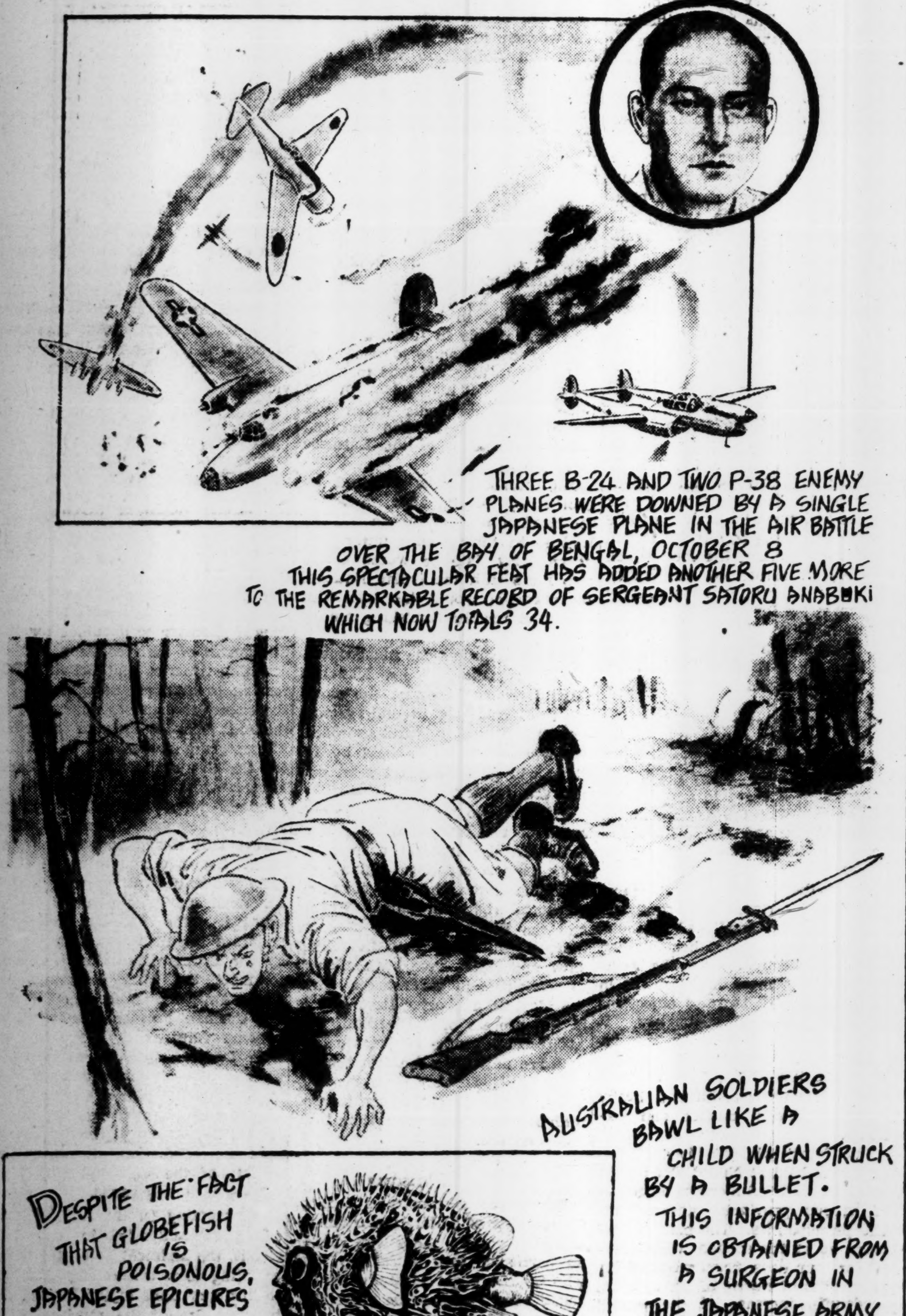
Turkey and Winston Churchill's visit to Spain, following the Teheran Conference, as fresh attempts on the anti-Axis side to win neutral countries over. Enumerating cases where America and Britain have invaded neutral territories, the paper warned all neutral countries against being misled by their honeyed words into the reckless course of joining the war on their side. It directs attention of these neutrals to the wretched state in which the peoples in North Africa and South Italy under Anglo-American occupation are now reduced. The Yomiuri-Hochi expressed the opinion that one eminent fact which manifested itself in the anti-Axis camp since the Moscow Conference is a marked change which has come over the Balkan policy of America and Britain. After describing the truth about their Balkan policy, it declared that this change should not be taken as proof that they have definitely given up their ambitious designs on the Balkans. While pretending to wash their hands of the Balkans, America and Britain are secretly contriving to create a buffer zone against the Soviet Union. At all events, the Yomiuri-Hochi asserted that there is no reason to expect any radical change in the European policy of America and Britain.

Filipino Dentists to Meet

Domei

MANILA, December 16.—A two-day National Dental Convention will be held in Manila in February next year under the auspices of the National Dental Association. It was also announced that the Association is sending two representatives to the Greater East Asia Medical Conference to be held here from December 20 to December 23.

STRANGER THAN FICTION


THREE B-24 AND TWO P-38 ENEMY PLANES WERE DOWNED BY A SINGLE JAPANESE PLANE IN THE AIR BATTLE OVER THE BAY OF BENGAL, OCTOBER 8
THIS SPECTACULAR FEAT HAS ADDED ANOTHER FIVE MORE TO THE REMARKABLE RECORD OF SERGEANT SATORU ANABUKI WHICH NOW TOTALS 34.
AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS BAWL LIKE A CHILD WHEN STRUCK BY A BULLET. THIS INFORMATION IS OBTAINED FROM A SURGEON IN THE JAPANESE ARMY.
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TOKYO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1943

Roosevelt's Homecoming

When America's globe-trotting, self-complacent and smugly satisfied President returned to Washington a few days ago from the conference halls of Cairo and Teheran, he found very little time to pat himself on the back since he was put immediately to work dodging the concerted barrage of criticism that was waiting for him. Roosevelt had left the country troubled, torn and divided over a multitude of problems, and when he returned, the situation was even worse.

Roosevelt's homecoming was made doubly unpleasant by the fact that he had very little to show for his long journey to Cairo and Teheran. The American people, increasingly critical in their mood, saw very little to be jubilant about in the pompously worded declarations issued at those conferences, and many of them did not hesitate to say so.

But it was the turbulent home situation that gave Roosevelt the rudest jolt. The New York World-Telegram sounded the general temper of the public in an editorial captioned "Sour Notes for Homecoming," in which the paper whacked Roosevelt by pointing out that the threatening split between Roosevelt and his former Democratic supporters, the growing power of the Republicans, the increasing surliness of Congress and its non-cooperation with the Administration, the tactics of pressure groups fighting for special privileges, the public furor over the shortage of various vital necessities and other unpleasant things "all contribute to a very untidy desk greeting the President as he returns."

New Dealers like James Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, and Charles Wilson, his assistant director, bitterly flayed the special cliques "utilizing American war efforts for their own profits and ambitions." Wilson warned of the danger of those who readily spread hate "to plunge us into disastrous internal strife," and Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House of Representatives violently hit those "thinking more about their positions after the war than winning the war."

Indignant columnists and newspapers were openly apprehensive over the growing tide of selfish self-seeking interests. They saw the United States as a huge corporation going to pieces through the friction and dissension rampant among the various stockholders, each of them interested solely in salvaging his own investments.

The increasing vehemence and frankness with which so many American writers, newspapers and officials are disclosing the weaknesses in the American domestic structure can mean but one thing: the Americans are not interested in waging a war they do not understand. If pressure groups exist, if most Americans are willing to endanger American war efforts, if there is increasing opposition to the Administration and directly to Roosevelt, it is only because Roosevelt has demonstrated time and time again that he himself is not so much interested in his country as in his own interests. If Roosevelt's homecoming was unpleasant, he has no one to blame, since the entire situation was definitely of his own making.

Completion of the Gesture

At long last President Roosevelt has been able to put his signature to what is at most a theoretical revision of the Chinese Exclusion Act, and make his condescending gesture to Chungking.

It is now legally permissible for 105 Chinese immigrants to enter the United States each year. This, however, does not alter the fact that no Chungking Chinese will be able to avail themselves of this doubtful privilege while the war lasts. The intervening seas are closed, and no bona fide Chungking emigrant can avail himself of the expensive means of air travel or the alternative round-the-world route, fraught with danger, across Asia, Europe and the Atlantic Ocean. Nor indeed would he be given passage even could he raise the necessary funds. This, indeed, was one of the principal arguments used to overcome the violent opposition to this measure which persisted in spite of its total lack of any real or practical signification. Furthermore no guarantee is given that the Exclusion Act will not be restored after the war, when, it is safe to say, its restoration would certainly meet with less opposition than its present revision.

Ambassador Kurusu reports that as long ago as the spring of 1942, while he was still interned in America, certain members of the Roosevelt faction, alarmed at Japan's successes and the resultant restoration of true liberty to the long down-trodden countries of Asia, were clamoring for some propaganda gesture as a means to counteract in some way the inevitable moral effect of these successes on Chungking. Despite this necessity, however, despite America's desperate and urgent need to maintain the Chungking front and keep Chungking troops shedding their life blood in America's war, racial prejudice in America is so deeply engrained that it has taken over eighteen months to force through a measure permitting even the quite hypothetical admission of 105 Chinese annually into that country.

That it has been finally put through over still bitter opposition is clearest testimony to the consternation into which America was thrown by the brilliant Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations held last month in Tokyo. Here the emancipation of Greater East Asia was palpable, the new-found self-respect of the peoples of this region plainly manifest. It was no futile and disputed legal gesture which marked the end there of the countless wrongs inflicted on the peoples of East Asia by their one-time Occidental oppressors. The strength in unity there manifest, the strength of one billion people spontaneously actuated by a common ideal, guaranteed that never again would the people of East Asia be forced to submit to galling humiliations at the hands of a domineering West.

Notices excluding dogs and Chinese can no longer be found in parks in China since Japan cast out Anglo-American influences from that country. Alien concessions no longer flourish on Chinese soil. The unilateral extra-territorial privileges Britain and America exacted from a so-called "backward" China have gone with the wind of Japan's victories. Not 105 Chinese on sufferance in an alien land, but 400,000,000 Chinese in their own country can now hold up their heads as free citizens of a fully independent sovereign China for the first time in a hundred years, thanks to Japan's successes in the War of Greater East Asia,

Roosevelt's puerile measure is the sole means left to an America thrown out of East Asia to try to counter all these achievements of the National Government of independent China in cooperation with Japan. That it can have absolutely no weight in the scale against these immeasurable gains achieved by Nanking will nevertheless not deter America from making much propaganda out of this belated revision of the Exclusion Act. Propaganda is its object. But no propaganda can gloss over the fact that the long-standing Act itself betrays the true American temper toward the people of Asia better than its forced and nominal revision at this particular time as a result of influences beyond American control. No Chinese of any intelligence can fail to understand that no change of heart toward Asia in general and the Chinese people in particular now dictated the passage of this specious measure, but solely the interested and probably ineffective desire to check a possible landslide from Chungking to Nanking.

A Year Ago Today

December 19, 1942

The New York Times stated that the recapture of Burma would be extremely difficult unless considerable military preparations were made because Burma has no transportation facilities besides railway lines and rivers.

* * *

Returning to Gibraltar from London, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Defense Forces at Gibraltar immediately issued an order to fortify the Spanish frontier northwest of Gibraltar. This order for fortifying the Spanish frontier has attracted much attention because of the Churchill-Roosevelt conference at Washington and the meeting of the Spanish Foreign Minister and the Portuguese Premier at Lisbon.

* * *

General Ho Ying-chin, War Minister of Chungking, acting under orders from Chiang Kai-shek, will visit India, accompanied by General Stilwell, to inspect the recent aspects of the defeated Chungking troops which have retreated from Burma, make fresh plans for the supply of material to the Chungking troops and establish means of contact with Kunming and vicinity. His visit is an admission that the Chungking troops are regarded by the British as a nuisance, and that the problem of military supplies is a serious one.

* * *

An American merchantman of the 12,000-ton class was sunk by a torpedo hit off Flores in the Azores Islands.

The India-Burma Front

Steep Kaolikang Mountains Are Scene of Fierce Fighting as Enemy Vainly Attempts to Recapture Lost Territory

By YUNOSUKE SHOKO
(From the Jikyoku Joho)

The steep Kaolikang mountains and the area traversed by the Nu River are the theater of fierce fighting.

Here our picked Army Units are pitted against enemy forces which are intent on recapturing Burma. Everywhere the Japanese are driving the enemy before them.

The wet season along the Indian-Burmese border is over. This means that the border may be the scene of a battle that may be decisive of the war on the Asiatic continent.

Henceforth the attention of the world will be divided between the Southwestern Pacific and the Indian-Burmese border.

The people of India are perturbed as never before as war-clouds gather over their country.

India was dragged into the war, a victim of the deceptive policy of Britain, with no prospect of making a success of its independence movement which had been making headway since the first World War. It was not more than six months in the war before it found itself in a agricultural and economic crisis. The situation went from bad to worse due to the fact that the British authorities were incapable of doing anything about it. The food famine that came in the wake of the economic depression has spread rapidly until there are few Indian provinces which are not in its grip. The food famine has combined with the impoverishment of the Indian farming population to worsen the temper of the Indians. There is every indication that the situation in India is getting out of control.

Bose Watches Opportunity

In the meantime occurrences helpful to revolution in India are happening outside India. Subhas Chandra Bose, a right-hand man of Mahatma Gandhi, has established the Provisional Government of Free India at Shonan. This Government has an army, also organized by Mr. Bose, which is watching for an opportunity to strike at the British in India. The Imperial Japanese Forces are ready to render every help to the workers in the cause of Indian independence.

It was in April or May this year, a period when normally there is a plentiful supply of food in India, that the Indian people began to find difficulty in getting foodstuffs. Soon they found themselves in the grip of a severe famine. The stricken area embraces Bengal Province, noted for its paddy-fields, Cochin, and Travancore.

The condition of Bengal Province where the famine is the severest was described by a Reuter reporter as follows:

"There is no hope of getting foodstuffs into the famine-striken area centering about Bengal. Even if food could be sent to the stricken area, it would not reach the people in need of it as it would be seized by mobs."

The New Delhi correspondent of the Irish Press gave the following account of the state of things in Bengal Province:

"I have just returned from a trip to Bengal Province which has a population of 50,000,000. The province is in a frightful state. In all probability nearly 50,000 persons will perish from hunger in the city of Calcutta and other parts of Bengal by the time the next crop is harvested. Persons who will be fortunate enough to live until that time will be short of food. I saw people die of hunger in the city of Calcutta. I saw about 50 persons die on one occasion when I passed through the streets."

On Verge of Starvation

The secretary general of the Indian League in India is the authority for the following statement:

"From 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 people are on the verge of dying from hunger in India. The food famine is the experience of people over a vast area. The price of rice has increased 1,500 per cent."

The Provincial Government of Bengal has made the announcement:

"A total of 2,492 persons died of hunger in the city of Calcutta between August 16 and October 12. In addition 4,792 Indians famished on the streets."

Such is the scarcity of food from which the mass of people in India is suffering. The farmers too, are having difficulty in making a living. At no time the Indian agricultural community was more impoverished than it is today. The traditional British policy toward India, which is based on the principle of protecting the land-owners, and the complex Indian land-ownership law are factors at work to make agricultural economy in India hopeless.

The war brought a trade boom to India. Cereals and material for fiber went up in price. But it was the brokers that gained from the appreciation of prices, and the farmers generally were as poor as ever.

India normally is not short of foodstuffs. According to figures revealed by the Indian Government in the Indian Legislature last August, 4,700,000 tons of foodstuffs are produced in India in a year. Bengal produces 2,000,000 tons, Madras 1,250,000 tons, Bombay 940,000 tons, Assam 120,000 tons, Orissa 100,000 tons, and the other provinces 290,000 tons. It must be noted that these food-producing centers of India have been converted into important military bases.

Calcutta, the capital of Bengal Province, is the seat of headquarters of the eastern army. Around the capital are numerous air bases and block after block of barracks for army units. It is in Calcutta that the British are working out details of the plan for operations to retake Burma.

Assam Is Foremost Base

In Assam Province there are stationed nearly 10 divisions of the Anglo-Indian army. There is also an army of 50,000 men, sent by Chungking to cooperate with the British in operations against Burma. The province constitutes the foremost line base of the enemy in his projected offensive against Burma.

Madras, the capital of Madras Province, has many military establishments, as will be seen from the fact that it was raided by our Navy Airmen on October 11. Near it is Ceylon Island with a large naval base on it. Orissa Province is heavily defended.

Needless to say, Bombay is the largest military base in west India.

It would be interesting to know what proportion of food produced in India is used to meet military requirements in these provinces.

The provinces where more food is produced than is consumed are Punjab, which produces 1,680,000 tons, the Central Provinces, 390,000,000 tons, Sind, 310,000,000 tons, Bihar, 160,000,000 tons and some other provinces which between them produce 66,000,000 tons.

This excess food, combined with what is made available by the various principalities, is not large enough to make up the shortage in other parts of the country, and a conservative estimate puts the shortage in the country as a whole at 1,000,000 tons. The actual situation will be worse, considering the hoarding of food which is practiced by farmers and merchants.

The principal causes of the present severe food famine in India are the heavy purchases of food by the British authorities for use by the troops and the failure of the Indian Government to adopt remedial measures for the situation arising out of a steady diminution in food available to the mass of people.

According to an announcement made by the Indian Government in the Legislature, a total of 300,000 tons of foodstuffs was purchased by the Government for the use of the army in Bengal Province alone between January and March of this year.

Food Is Considerable

The enemy now is thinking seriously of retaking Burma, and is planning to muster at the Indian-Burmese border far more troops than he had when he made his futile attempt to take back Akyab. It will be easy to see that the food which is being purchased by the Indian Government throughout the country in preparation for operations against Burma must be considerable and far exceed what was purchased by it at the time the ill-successful operations for the retaking of Akyab were contemplated.

The British Government last October 6 announced that the Indian army is 2,000,000 men strong. But this is not the only army the Indian Government has got to support. It has to see that the Indian forces outside India and the British and American forces in the Near East are properly fed as well.

Then the announcement came that headquarters for southeast Asia would be established in India. This involves a burden heavier than can be borne by India. The Federation of Chambers of Commerce in India was quick to raise objections to the proposed headquarters. It told the Indian Government that India had already been hard hit by war, and that the proposed headquarters would constitute a heavy drain on Indian finance and economy.

The fourth all-India food conference was held at New Delhi on October 13, attended by representatives of varous provincial governments and principalities. The matters that came up at the session, which lasted for four days, concerned the improvement of means of transporting foodstuffs, increase of the supply of food, and restriction of the consumption of sugar.

In the meantime the situation surrounding India goes from bad to worse, and there is no prospect of an early improvement in the condition of famine-stricken Bengal Province.

It was in early May that Subhas Chandra Bose, who is one of the most trusted lieutenants of Mahatma Gandhi, the other being Jawaharlal Nehru, unexpectedly made his appearance in Asia. His idea was to organize the 3,000,000 Indians in Asia into an army to strike for an independent India. He was successful in his plan. On July 4 he completed the organization of the army he called the Indian National Army. On October 21 the Provisional Government of Free India was established at Shonan. This Government declared war on Britain and the United States as soon as it was inaugurated. All preparations for a campaign to free India from British yoke were completed at the Assembly of Representatives of Indians from All Parts of Greater East Asia. In this way the Indian independence movement entered on a second stage which will be marked by actual efforts made toward setting India free.

It will be recalled that two important resolutions were adopted by the steering committee of the Indian National Congress Party shortly before the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru, and other leaders of the independence movement in August last year. The first resolution demanded immediate withdrawal of all British controlling influences, military, economic and others, from India, and insisted on the complete emancipation of entire Asia.

The second demanded immediate independence for India and establishment of a provisional Indian government.

The National Army led by Mr. Bose is to get freedom for India and become the standing army of an independent India. The head of the Provisional Government of Free India has been assumed by Mr. Bose, who plans to fight the British influence in India in cooperation with those in the non-cooperation movement led by Mahatma Gandhi and march on New Delhi.

The Indian independence movement today is quite a different thing from what it was before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. It has the support of the outside world and the power for ousting Britain out of India by force. The march on New Delhi of the Indian National Army which is equipped with all sorts of modern arms is now considered a matter of time.

Pledged to Help

Thailand is pledged to help the Indian independence movement in every way as a result of the historic meeting between Mr. Bose and Field-Marshal Premier P. Phibun Songkhram of Thailand in July this year.

As to Burma, a country which is important to Mr. Bose and his fellow workers in the cause of an independent India who would have to cross it in order to reach New Delhi, it will cooperate with them under an agreement reached between Mr. Bose and Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma.

A broadcast to the British people made by Mr. Bose toward the end of last September is indicative of the sort of agreement that exists between Burma and the Indian independence movement. He told the British that he had ready 100,000 koku of rice, to be given to the famishing people in India, and asked them to send ships to some port in Burma to take the food to India. He stressed that his project for the relief of hungry India which was supported by Japan had received the understanding of the Burmese Government.

The broadcast was followed by another by Dr. Ba Maw, in which the Head of State of Burma told the Indians in their own country that at an early date he would march into India with the Indian National Army and he would then take with him food for the famishing among them.

In the meantime the non-cooperation movement led by Mahatma Gandhi makes headway, the workers in it engaging in underground activities. The day is fast approaching when the powder held by Indians will go off, ignited from outside the country.

It is but two years since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. In the interval concessions have been returned to China and there has been the end of extra-territorial rights in China. Burma and the Philippines have become independent. The races inhabiting Java and Malai have been allowed to participate in government. Thus the ideal of a Greater East Asia is in the process of realization. The 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia are united for the first time in history. At no time have the 380,000,000 people of India been favored with a better chance to restore their independence.

Fruits of Wisdom

Experience demonstrates that of any number of children of equal intellectual powers, those who receive no particular care in infancy, and who do not begin to study till the constitution begins to be consolidated, but who enjoy the benefit of a good physical education, very soon surpass in their studies those who commenced earlier, and who read numerous books when very young.
—Spurzheim.

A Review of Press Opinions

Survey of Current Views in Tokyo's Editorial Columns

By RYO HASEGAWA
(Written for the Nippon Times)

During the week from December 9 to December 15, no problems of grave international implications occurred, with the result that the Tokyo papers had no topic of absorbing interest to comment upon. This does not mean, however, that the problems they took up during the week under review were of little importance. They were, as a matter of fact, all very important and the tone of comment was generally virile.

Under the caption of "Moral unity of Moral Greater East Asia," the Tokyo Shimbun pointed out that whereas the enemy nations find it difficult to display a united front except in actions of a beastly character, the Greater East Asiatic peoples are firmly and inseparably united with one another by their common aim and joy of emancipation from the tyrannical Anglo-American yoke. With every Japanese firmly persuaded and acting in unshakable conviction that there can be no true construction of Greater East Asia without the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia, the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia will become similarly inspired, and there will be the closest unity of them so that absolutely no room will be left for crafty Anglo-American maneuverings to sow discord among them, it maintained.

Observe Reticence

In an article entitled "How to Conduct Our Propaganda War," the Mainichi Shimbun mentioned, as subjects to which America and Britain are trying to give as wide a berth as possible, the series of defeats suffered by the American fleet in the South Pacific and the memorable Declaration of Greater East Asia. They studiously observe reticence on these subjects because, our vernacular contemporary remarked, they fear that the revelation of the truth would hasten the process of internal disintegration. Their deliberate silence also indicates that they are overwhelmed by the weight of the closest union of the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia, to which the Declaration in question testifies. From this point of view, the Tokyo journal suggested that full use should be made of the present opportunity to develop propaganda war with vigor.

In an article entitled "Deception is no Match for Morality," the Asahi Shimbun declares that Japan has been above anything smacking of Machiavelism because she is confident of her victory. As offering a singular contrast with Japan's strict adherence to moral diplomacy, the paper enumerated many instances of diplomatic plottings and chicanery of which America and Britain have been guilty. Let the enemy indulge in all his unwarranted acts of violence and deceptive tactics in his vain attempt to attain his inordinate designs, but we, for our part, must unswervingly tread the right path of moral diplomacy, while making our best endeavors at the same time to bring the hardest military pressure to bear upon him to win final victory.

Cooperated Closely

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the Military Alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy on December 11, the Tokyo Shimbun recalled that since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the three contracting parties have cooperated closely in all fields, military, political, economic and cultural, and have fought shoulder to shoulder for the attainment of their common aim of crushing America and Britain. Referring to attempts being made by the enemy to cause estrangement in the Axis camp, it declared that such attempts are predestined to failure, for the ties of friendship, as comrades in arms in the present stupendous war, are daily growing stronger between Japan and Germany. This strong comradeship in arms, the paper asserted, is the most powerful weapon with which American and Britain can finally be crushed. The Mainichi Shimbun endorsed the measures being taken by the German munitions industry to meet the blind bombings by Anglo-American air forces, to which the German Foreign Minister Ribbentrop referred in his interview with Japanese press correspondents on the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and, while pinning high hopes on the forthcoming German bombings in retaliation, it sang the praises of the unconquerably high morale of the Germans.

Commenting on the Anglo-American counter-offensive in two editorials, the Mainichi pointed out the crippling blow suffered by America in her operations in the Pacific, the hanging fire of the much-talked-of plan to create a second front in Europe, the setback on the Italian front and the failure of air raids on Germany, and pointing particularly to the Spectator's view that the landing operations are not so easy as is generally imagined, it attacked the quibbling and cowardish attitude of America and Britain who, bent, as they are, on fighting at the sacrifice of all others, are casting about for some excuse or other, however weak, to avoid any action likely to involve their vital interests.

Only Course by Sea

Concerning fighting on the Burma front, the Mainichi stressed the staggering blow dealt by the air raids carried out by the Imperial Forces against Madras, Ceylon and other important enemy bases during the time from October 12 to December 5 to the enemy's plan to recapture Burma, pointing out that the only course of advance on Burma open to the enemy is by the sea. It also held up Admiral Louis Mountbatten to ridicule for the fact that whereas he was expected to launch an attack on Burma in conjunction with the operations of the American forces in the South Pacific, he is simply sitting with folded arms in the face of the disastrous defeat of the American fleet. Our vernacular journal went on to describe the sorry plight of the Chungking army, which, instead of playing an important part as it was expected to do in the anti-Axis counter offensive in Burma, is suffering one hard blow after another in Yunan at the hands of the Imperial Forces. In short, the paper concluded, the recapture of Burma will most certainly prove nothing more or less than a dream on the enemy's part which will never come to pass, if, indeed, it is not a slogan deliberately invented by America and Britain to placate Chungking. As the enemy's prospects of recapturing Burma dwindle, the prospects of liberating India from Anglo-American yoke are increasing with the consolidation of the Provisional Government of Free Inda.

The Tokyo Shimbun, in its comment on the enemy's counter-offensive on the Burma front, referred to the hopelessness of Britain's scheme to invade Burma, and, describing the pitiable position to which Mountbatten is reduced not only by this fact but by bitter criticisms directed against him by America whose Pacific position is going from bad to worse, prophesied that he might be driven to some suicidal course one of these days.

Will Prove Severe Blow

With reference to the fact that the losses of the Anglo-American forces during the past two years of the War of Greater East Asia reach nigh on 400,000, the Asahi, after comparing the attitude of the Japanese and enemy nations toward the war, concluded that these heavy losses are sure to prove a severe blow to the mentality of the enemy nations, whose fighting spirit, it confidently declared, will certainly suffer disastrously. The Mainichi also ridiculed the spurious figures being given out by the American authorities in regard to American losses. In view of the fact that the American Government threw its nation into the vortex of war without convincing it of the justice of the American cause, it is particularly anxious to keep the nation in the dark about the exact extent of the losses suffered by the American forces, as the revelation of the whole truth will no doubt provoke the intense indignation of the nation, culminating in the overthrow of the Roosevelt Administration. Its deceptive tactics cannot possibly be maintained long, and it will not be long before the Washington authorities will show their cloven hoof, the paper declared. It is, indeed, undeniable that America is particularly sore on the subject of human losses.

Concerning relations with China, the Tokyo Shimbun directed attention to the daily growth of the influence of the Chinese Communist Party in inverse proportion to the gradual decline of the influence of the Chungking regime, and while attaching great importance to the excellent results achieved by the campaign of destroying the bases of the Communist army in North China, which has been going on since September, it warned the nation against the danger of riveting attention on the operations in the South Pacific only. In another article, the Tokyo Shimbun took Chiang Kai-shek severely to task for his flagrant breach of the instructions of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Republic, as evidenced by his signing the Cairo Declaration which, if carried out, can but lead to the weakening of Japan and the partition of China. Such an act of betrayal on his part is enough to turn the Father of the Chinese Republic in the grave. The Yomiuri-Hochi also emphasized the great importance of the operations on the Chinese Continent, the great war results which have recently been made public, and declared that the future course of war events should claim as close attention as that on other main theaters of war.

Regarding the European problem, the Tokyo Shimbun referred to the conference held among the representatives of America, Britain and

(Continued on Page 3)